United Nations A/60/L.44

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 December 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 47
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, France, Gambia, Germany, Grenada, Guinea, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the period 2001-2010 has been proclaimed the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa by the General Assembly,[1] and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Recalling also its resolutions 49/135 of 19 December 1994, 50/128 of 20 December 1995, 55/284 of 7 September 2001, 57/294 of 20 December 2002, 58/237 of 23 December 2003 and 59/256 of 23 December 2004 concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular Council resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Taking note of the declarations and decisions on health issues adopted by the Organization of African Unity, in particular the declaration and plan of action on the "Roll Back Malaria" initiative adopted at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and

[1] See resolution 55/284.
[2] See resolution 55/2.

05-65178 (E) 201205

25 April 2000,[3] as well as decision AHG/Dec.155 (XXXVI) concerning the implementation of that declaration and plan of action, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held in Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000,[4]

Also taking note of the Maputo Declaration on Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its second ordinary session, held in Maputo from 10 to 12 July 2003,[5]

Recognizing the linkages in efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Abuja Summit as necessary and important for the attainment of the "Roll Back Malaria" goal and the targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration by 2010 and 2015, respectively,

Also recognizing that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world can be substantially eliminated with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the Millennium Declaration, and welcoming in this connection the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other partners to fight malaria over the years, including the launching of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership in 1998,

Recalling resolution WHA 58.2 adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2005[6] urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes,

Taking note of the Roll Back Malaria Global Strategic Plan 2005-2015 developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization,[7] and calls for support for the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Welcomes* the increased funding for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventative and control tools from the international community, including from the Group of Eight, the United States of America, World Bank and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as the European Commission and other sources of bilateral funding;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the "Roll Back Malaria" partner organizations, including the World Health Organization and

[3] See A/55/240/Add.1.

[4] See A/55/286, annex II.

[5] A/58/626, annex I, Assembly/AU/Decl.6 (II).

[6] See World Health Organization, *Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 16-25 May 2005, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA58/2005/Rec/1).

[7] A/60/208.

the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

4. *Appeals* to the international community to work towards increased and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national plans to control malaria in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to health system development;

5. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase, to the extent possible, domestic resource allocation to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to establish and/or strengthen national policies and operational plans, aspiring that at least 80 per cent of those at risk of or suffering from malaria may benefit from major preventive and curative interventions by 2010, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization, so as to ensure a reduction in the burden of malaria by at least 50 per cent by 2010 and 75 per cent by 2015;

7. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system, in order to achieve the targets of the Abuja Declaration to Roll Back Malaria in Africa[8] and the internationally agreed development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] and to take actions, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention of health personnel;

8. *Calls upon* the international community, inter alia, through helping to meet the financial needs of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through country-led initiatives with adequate international support to create conditions for insecticide-treated mosquito nets, insecticides for indoor residual spraying for malaria control and effective antimalarial combination treatments to be fully accessible, including free distribution of such nets where appropriate;

9. *Requests* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to assist efforts of national Governments to establish universal protection of young children and pregnant women in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, with insecticide treated nets as rapidly as possible, with due regard to ensuring sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

10. *Encourages* all African countries that have not yet done so to implement the recommendations of the Abuja Summit[3] to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control, both to reduce the price of nets to consumers and to stimulate free trade in insecticide-treated nets;

11. *Expresses its concern* about the increase in resistant strains of malaria in several regions of the world;

---

[8] A/55/240/Add.1.

12. *Encourages* all Member States experiencing resistance to conventional monotherapies to replace them with combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, in a timely manner;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of effective vaccines and new medicines to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including by providing support to the United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases and through effective global partnerships such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to support investment in the development of new medicines to prevent and treat malaria, especially for children and pregnant women; sensitive and specific diagnostic tests; effective vaccines; and new insecticides and delivery modes in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance, including through existing partnerships;

15. *Also calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of exposure to resistant strains of falciparum malaria in Africa, including the commitment of new funds, innovative mechanisms for the financing and national procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapy and the scaling up of artemisinin production to meet the increased need;

16. *Applauds* the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in kind contributions of companies operating in Africa, as well as increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

17. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to encourage regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, agriculture, economic development and the environment to advance malaria control objectives;

18. *Calls upon* the international community to support increased interventions, in line with the recommendations of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in order to ensure their rapid, efficient and effective implementation, to strengthen health systems, to monitor for counterfeit anti-malarial medicines and prevent the distribution and use of them and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, need for scaling up recommended interventions and subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

19. *Urges* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, including via the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution under the agenda item entitled "2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa".

United Nations A/60/L.44/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 47
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, France, Gambia, Germany, Grenada, Guinea, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Brazil, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey

05-66406 (E) 281205

United Nations A/60/L.45

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 December 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 66 (b)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[1] and its resolutions 53/92 of 7 December 1998, 54/234 of 22 December 1999, 55/217 of 21 December 2000, 56/37 of 4 December 2001, 57/296 of 20 December 2002, 57/337 of 3 July 2003, 58/235 of 23 December 2003 and 59/255 of 23 December 2004, as well as resolution 59/213 of 20 December 2004 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, and 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the Council's role in conflict prevention, especially in Africa,

Recalling further the creation by the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, of ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

05-65566 (E) 211205

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa",[2]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa,

Recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Noting that conflict prevention and the consolidation of peace would benefit from the coordinated, sustained and integrated efforts of the United Nations system and Member States, and regional and subregional organizations, as well as international and regional financial institutions,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[4] must remain a priority in the agenda of the United Nations system and for Member States,

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for support from the international community,

Underlining the need to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects on peace, security and development in Africa, noting, in this context, the relevant recommendations contained in the progress report of the Secretary-General,[2]

Underscoring the need to further strengthen political will so as to ensure the financial and technical support required for the effective implementation of the recommendations included in the reports of the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the synergies between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa",[2] including recent efforts in peacemaking and peacekeeping operations and the need for special attention to post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding;

2. *Welcomes* the continuing progress in the reduction of major conflicts on the continent and the sustained efforts in recent times by the African Union, as well as African regional and subregional organizations, to mediate and resolve conflicts, and notes that despite the positive trends and advances in Africa, the conditions required for sustained peace and development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent;

---

[2] A/60/182.

[3] See resolution 60/1.

[4] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

3. *Notes with concern* the continuation on the continent, of many situations characterized by various forms of civil strife, including those caused by ethnic, religious and economic factors, and the role of illegal exploitation of natural resources in fuelling conflicts in Africa;

4. *Supports* Africa's goal of achieving a conflict-free Africa by the year 2010;

5. *Welcomes* the commitments made by the G-8 countries in the context of the Gleneagles communiqué,[5] adopted at their annual summit held at Gleneagles, United Kingdom, from 6 to 8 July 2005, in the areas of peace and stability, and looks forward to the early implementation of these commitments;

6. *Also welcomes* the determination of the African Union to strengthen its peacekeeping capacity and to take the lead in peacekeeping in the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council, as well as ongoing efforts to develop a Continental Early Warning System, enhanced mediation capacity, including through the establishment of the Panel of the Wise, and an African Standby Force;

7. *Urges* African countries, the United Nations system and the international community to increase, coordinate and sustain their efforts aimed at addressing the full range of causes of conflict in Africa by strengthening conflict prevention and resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding measures and activities, including the strengthening of African peacekeeping capacity;

8. *Urges* the United Nations and other relevant partners to support the establishment of the African Union Continental Early Warning System as a matter of priority;

9. *Urges* the United Nations and invites other development partners to increase their support for the African Union in order to enhance its capacity and effectiveness in the planning, deployment and management of peacekeeping operations and the provision of advanced training to African peacekeepers; recognizes the important role of the good offices of the Secretary-General in Africa; and encourages the Secretary-General to use mediation as often as possible to help solve conflicts peacefully, taking due consideration of the work performed by the Union and other subregional organizations in that regard;

10. *Welcomes* the use of the African Peace Facility of the European Union, and initiatives by G-8 members to build African peacekeeping capacity, such as the Global Peace Operations Initiative of the United States of America and the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capacities programme of France, as well as efforts by other international partners to support the implementation of peace initiatives undertaken by the African Union and African subregional organizations;

11. *Also welcomes* the decision taken in the 2005 World Summit Outcome[6] to establish a Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body to address the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery,

[5] Available from http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/postG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf.
[6] See resolution 60/1, para. 97.

reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for sustainable development, and notes that the Commission should begin its work no later than 31 December 2005;

12. *Invites* the Commission of the African Union, the secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the United Nations Secretariat to coordinate their actions with a view to implementing an African-led agenda, deriving from the strategic policy framework for post-conflict reconstruction being developed by the Union to tackle post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction, addressing the linkages among security, development and humanitarian dimensions of peace in Africa;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and invites Member States to assist African countries emerging from conflict in their efforts to restore security, provide for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, promote and monitor human rights and increase income-generating activities, especially for the youth and demobilized ex-combatants;

14. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, particularly regarding cross-border issues such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, prevention of illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and high-value commodities, and emphasizes the potential role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

15. *Notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, particularly the growing phenomenon of child soldiers, and reiterates the need for post-conflict counselling, rehabilitation and education;

16. *Also notes with concern* that violence against women continues and often increases, even as armed conflicts draw to an end, and urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to protection of and assistance for women in conflict and post-conflict situations;

17. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict peacebuilding and for expanding gender mainstreaming in the work of United Nations organizations involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction;

18. *Decides* to continue to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;[4]

19. *Stresses* the importance of enabling the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to better fulfil its role as the focal point within the Secretariat for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/60/L.45/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 66 (b)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Angola, Canada, Rwanda and Ukraine

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

05-66391 (E) 281205

United Nations A/60/L.46

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 117
Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Brazil, Germany and India: draft resolution

Security Council reform

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/26 of 3 December 1993 and 53/30 of 1 December 1998,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also the functions and powers of the General Assembly on matters pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security as contained in the Charter,

Recalling Article 15 (1) of the Charter, and recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Noting that the effectiveness, credibility and legitimacy of the work of the Security Council will be enhanced by its improved representative character and its better ability to discharge its primary responsibility and to carry out its duties on behalf of all members,

Reasserting the purposes and principles of the Charter, and recalling that, under Article 2 (5) of the Charter, every Member State has pledged to "give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter",

Stressing that the permanent members of the Security Council bear a special responsibility both to uphold the principles of the Charter and to give their full support to the Organization's actions to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolutions 55/235 and 55/236 of 23 December 2000, as updated by resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations,

06-20213 (E) 050106

Acknowledging that there are many ways for Member States to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining that members of the Security Council should be elected with due regard to their record of various contributions to this end, and also to equitable geographical distribution, as noted in Article 23 (1) of the Charter, as well as for their demonstrated commitment to and observance of international norms,

Acknowledging also that security and development are intertwined and mutually reinforcing and that development is an indispensable foundation of collective security,

Aiming at the expansion of the membership of the Security Council to better reflect contemporary world realities, thereby shaping a balance of forces capable of enhancing the Council's responsiveness to the views and needs of all Member States, in particular developing countries, and ensuring the adoption of improved working methods,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Security Council to improve its working methods,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council, which began its work in January 1994,

Seeking in particular to enhance the transparency of the Security Council and the participation of non-members of the Council in its work,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, adopted by Heads of State and Government,[1] in which they resolved, in respect of reform of the Security Council, to intensify their efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects,

Size and composition

1. *Decides*:

(a) That the membership of the Security Council shall be increased from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members;

(b) That the six new permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(i) Two from African States;

(ii) Two from Asian States;

(iii) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(iv) One from Western European and Other States;

(c) That the four new non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(i) One from African States;

(ii) One from Asian States;

[1] See resolution 55/2.

(iii) One from Eastern European States;

(iv) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Election procedure for new permanent members

2. *Invites* interested States to inform the members of the General Assembly that they are prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council and to submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly within one week of the adoption of the present resolution;

3. *Decides*:

(a) To proceed, as soon as possible but in any case no later than twelve weeks after the adoption of the present resolution, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot, to the designation of the States that will be elected to exercise the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council, according to the pattern described in paragraph 1 (b) above, it being understood that if the number of States having obtained the required majority falls short of the number of seats allocated for permanent membership, new rounds of balloting will be conducted for the remaining seats until six States obtain the required majority to occupy the six seats;

(b) That only candidates registered in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall be eligible;

(c) That the date for the election of the new permanent members according to subparagraph 3 (a) above shall be determined by the President of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides*, without prejudice to paragraph 3 above, to apply the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to the election of the new permanent members of the Security Council;

Veto

5. *Decides*:

(a) That the new permanent members should have the same responsibilities and obligations as the current permanent members;

(b) That the new permanent members shall not exercise the right of veto until the question of the extension of the right of veto to new permanent members has been decided upon in the framework of the review mandated under paragraph 7 below;

Amendment of the Charter of the United Nations and review

6. *Decides*:

(a) That, no later than two weeks after the designation of States elected to serve as new permanent members of the Security Council, a resolution containing amendments to the Charter of the United Nations arising from the decisions taken in paragraphs 1 and 3 above will be submitted in order to be adopted at the earliest possible time, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter;

(b) That the resolution will include amendments to Articles 27 (2) and (3), 108, and 109 (1) and (2) of the Charter to require the affirmative vote of 14 of 25

members of the Security Council for a decision, and to reflect, consistent with paragraph 5 (b) above, the fact that the extension of the right of veto to the new permanent members has not been decided;

7. *Decides also* to review the situation created by the amendments referred to in paragraph 6 above fifteen years after their entry into force;

Working methods

8. *Urges* the Security Council to undertake the following measures to enhance the transparency, inclusiveness and legitimacy of its work to strengthen the support and understanding of its decisions by the membership of the Organization, thereby increasing the Council's effectiveness, namely, to:

(a) As a general rule, meet in a public forum open to all Member States of the United Nations. Exceptionally, the Security Council may decide to meet in private;

(b) Implement Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter by consulting with non-Security Council members on a regular basis, especially members with a special interest in the substantive matter under consideration by the Council;

(c) Grant non-members access to subsidiary organs of the Council, including the right to participate, as appropriate;

(d) Make available to non-members of the Council draft resolutions and presidential statements, as well as other draft documents that are tabled at informal consultations of the whole of the Council for action on its agenda items, as soon as such documents are tabled, or earlier, if so authorized by the author of the draft;

(e) Hold frequent, timely and qualitative briefings for non-members on the matters discussed in the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, including briefings on its ad hoc missions, their terms of reference, and the findings of such missions;

(f) Hold regular and timely consultations with troop-contributing countries and countries that contribute financial resources, as well as other countries that are directly concerned or affected by a peacekeeping operation, as appropriate, before and during the decision-making process for the establishment, conduct, review and termination of peacekeeping operations, including the extension and change of mandates, as well as for specific operational issues;

(g) Hold regular consultations with the Presidents of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council;

(h) Submit an annual report to the General Assembly providing a detailed substantive and comprehensive evaluation of the work of the Council pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the Charter;

(i) Submit, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter, for the consideration of the Assembly in accordance with Article 15 (1) of the Charter.

United Nations A/60/L.46*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 January 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 117
Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Brazil, Germany and India: draft resolution

Security Council reform

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/26 of 3 December 1993 and 53/30 of 1 December 1998,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also the functions and powers of the General Assembly on matters pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security as contained in the Charter,

Recalling Article 15 (1) of the Charter, and recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Noting that the effectiveness, credibility and legitimacy of the work of the Security Council will be enhanced by its improved representative character and its better ability to discharge its primary responsibility and to carry out its duties on behalf of all members,

Reasserting the purposes and principles of the Charter, and recalling that, under Article 2 (5) of the Charter, every Member State has pledged to "give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter",

Stressing that the permanent members of the Security Council bear a special responsibility both to uphold the principles of the Charter and to give their full support to the Organization's actions to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolutions 55/235 and 55/236 of 23 December 2000, as updated by resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, on the scale of

* Reissued for technical reasons.

06-20213* (E) 090106

assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Acknowledging that there are many ways for Member States to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining that members of the Security Council should be elected with due regard to their record of various contributions to this end, and also to equitable geographical distribution, as noted in Article 23 (1) of the Charter, as well as for their demonstrated commitment to and observance of international norms,

Acknowledging also that security and development are intertwined and mutually reinforcing and that development is an indispensable foundation of collective security,

Aiming at the expansion of the membership of the Security Council to better reflect contemporary world realities, thereby shaping a balance of forces capable of enhancing the Council's responsiveness to the views and needs of all Member States, in particular developing countries, and ensuring the adoption of improved working methods,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Security Council to improve its working methods,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council, which began its work in January 1994,

Seeking in particular to enhance the transparency of the Security Council and the participation of non-members of the Council in its work,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, adopted by Heads of State and Government,[1] in which they resolved, in respect of reform of the Security Council, to intensify their efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects,

Size and composition

1. *Decides*:

(a) That the membership of the Security Council shall be increased from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members;

(b) That the six new permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(i) Two from African States;

(ii) Two from Asian States;

(iii) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(iv) One from Western European and Other States;

(c) That the four new non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(i) One from African States;

[1] See resolution 55/2.

(ii) One from Asian States;

(iii) One from Eastern European States;

(iv) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Election procedure for new permanent members

2. *Invites* interested States to inform the members of the General Assembly that they are prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council and to submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly within one week of the adoption of the present resolution;

3. *Decides*:

(a) To proceed, as soon as possible but in any case no later than twelve weeks after the adoption of the present resolution, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot, to the designation of the States that will be elected to exercise the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council, according to the pattern described in paragraph 1 (b) above, it being understood that if the number of States having obtained the required majority falls short of the number of seats allocated for permanent membership, new rounds of balloting will be conducted for the remaining seats until six States obtain the required majority to occupy the six seats;

(b) That only candidates registered in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall be eligible;

(c) That the date for the election of the new permanent members according to subparagraph 3 (a) above shall be determined by the President of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides*, without prejudice to paragraph 3 above, to apply the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to the election of the new permanent members of the Security Council;

Veto

5. *Decides*:

(a) That the new permanent members should have the same responsibilities and obligations as the current permanent members;

(b) That the new permanent members shall not exercise the right of veto until the question of the extension of the right of veto to new permanent members has been decided upon in the framework of the review mandated under paragraph 7 below;

Amendment of the Charter of the United Nations and review

6. *Decides*:

(a) That, no later than two weeks after the designation of States elected to serve as new permanent members of the Security Council, a resolution containing amendments to the Charter of the United Nations arising from the decisions taken in paragraphs 1 and 3 above will be submitted in order to be adopted at the earliest possible time, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter;

(b) That the resolution will include amendments to Articles 27 (2) and (3), 108, and 109 (1) and (2) of the Charter to require the affirmative vote of 14 of 25 members of the Security Council for a decision, and to reflect, consistent with paragraph 5 (b) above, the fact that the extension of the right of veto to the new permanent members has not been decided;

7. *Decides also* to review the situation created by the amendments referred to in paragraph 6 above fifteen years after their entry into force;

Working methods

8. *Urges* the Security Council to undertake the following measures to enhance the transparency, inclusiveness and legitimacy of its work, to strengthen the support and understanding of its decisions by the membership of the Organization, thereby increasing the Council's effectiveness, namely, to:

(a) As a general rule, meet in a public forum open to all Member States of the United Nations. Exceptionally, the Security Council may decide to meet in private;

(b) Implement Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter by consulting with non-Security Council members on a regular basis, especially members with a special interest in the substantive matter under consideration by the Council;

(c) Grant non-members access to subsidiary organs of the Council, including the right to participate, as appropriate;

(d) Make available to non-members of the Council draft resolutions and presidential statements, as well as other draft documents that are tabled at informal consultations of the whole of the Council for action on its agenda items, as soon as such documents are tabled, or earlier, if so authorized by the author of the draft;

(e) Hold frequent, timely and qualitative briefings for non-members on the matters discussed in the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, including briefings on its ad hoc missions, their terms of reference, and the findings of such missions;

(f) Hold regular and timely consultations with troop-contributing countries and countries that contribute financial resources, as well as other countries that are directly concerned or affected by a peacekeeping operation, as appropriate, before and during the decision-making process for the establishment, conduct, review and termination of peacekeeping operations, including the extension and change of mandates, as well as for specific operational issues;

(g) Hold regular consultations with the Presidents of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council;

(h) Submit an annual report to the General Assembly providing a detailed substantive and comprehensive evaluation of the work of the Council pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the Charter;

(i) Submit, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter, for the consideration of the Assembly in accordance with Article 15 (1) of the Charter.